

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No. 1735, June 21, 1952

SCHOOLBOYS HITCH-HIKE 1260 MILES IN AFRICA

Exciting journey through country explored by Livingstone

Two boys have told the CN of their hitch-hike journey of 1260 exciting miles along the rough roads of north-eastern Rhodesia, crossing lakes, rivers, and swamps, which Livingstone was the first to map. In eleven days, 14-year-old Robin Fielder, and his 13-year-old friend, Paul Potter, completely encircled Lake Bangweolo and its vast swamps, on the southern shores of which, in the country of Ilala, the missionary died on May Day morning 79 years ago.

FARM MADE IN A DAY

In America, a three-bedroomed farmhouse has been built, painted, and furnished, and 120 acres of adjoining land levelled, fertilised, and seeded, in one single day!

The farm was built at Moses Lake, in the State of Washington, to mark the start of a scheme to reclaim a million acres of desert land by irrigation with water from the Columbia River.

The Federal Bureau of Reclamation hopes to put 70,000 acres of desert land under cultivation every year, and finally to see 13,000 farms flourishing in the area.

REAL-LIFE STORY

The first thing anyone heard of a drowning boy being saved by two of his school friends was when a master at St. Ives School, Huntingdon, read an essay written by the rescued boy—nine-year-old Victor Bridges.

The title of the essay was "A Real-life Story," and young Victor wrote: "While I was bathing in the river, I got swept off my feet. I went down under the water three or four times, and then I felt a hand grasp the back of my head, and when I was pulled to the bank I found Keith Osborne and Melvyn Clarke had pulled me out."

DING, DONG, BELL

When a cat fell down a dry, 80-foot-deep well at Rochdale, she was hauled up again in a bucket—and immediately jumped down again. Down went the bucket a second time, up came pussy, and the same thing happened.

Finally Fire Officer Thomas Thinn descended the well and brought the cat to safety.

SIGHTSEEING AT NIGHT

Cars on two American trains running between Washington and Chicago now provide sightseeing facilities for night travellers. Powerful floodlights are directed on the countryside during the journey, being turned off only as the trains run through cities and towns.

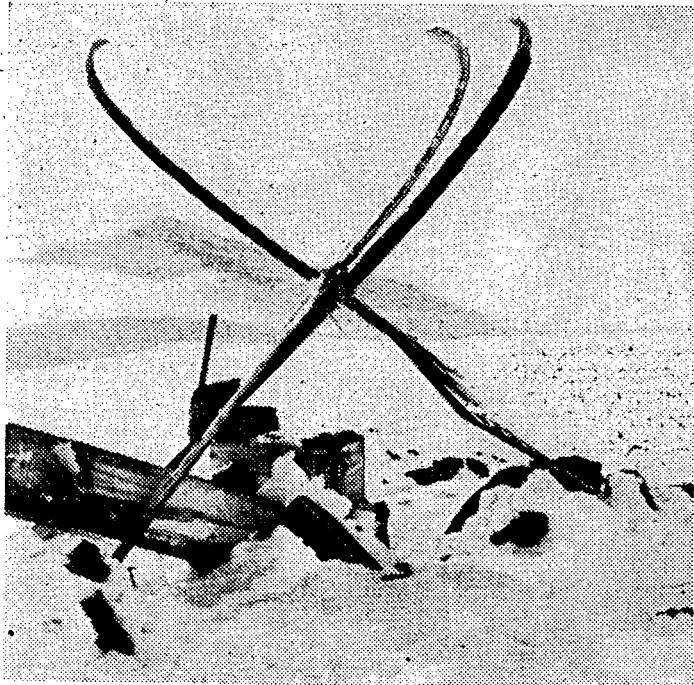
Pioneers at the North Pole

After making a landing at the North Pole recently, United States airmen discovered, 413 miles away, objects left behind by Robert Peary, engineer officer of the U.S. Navy who, after unsuccessful attempts in 1902 and 1906, foot-slogged in 1909 to the Pole. Peary was the first man to reach the North Pole, and his proud nation promoted him rear-admiral.

The airmen were making a reconnaissance flight over the ice shelf off the coast of Ellesmere Island when they saw a sign-post on snow-covered Cape Columbia.

Their aircraft was equipped with skis, so they made an unscheduled landing about a mile from the spot. They walked across the ice and found, set up in a pile of stones, a post which marked the place from which the great explorer had set out in 1906.

A few yards from the post was a cache made by Peary. As seen in the top picture, this was marked by a tripod of broken sled runners lashed together with wire and wind-frayed manila rope. The cache itself consisted of four metal boxes in wooden crates. The airmen left the cache undisturbed, but



Above: relics of Peary. Below: one of the scientists records the gravitational pull at the North Pole.



placed a record of their own visit beside the post.

The previous day they had landed from a C-47 at the geographic North Pole and had stayed there for three hours and ten minutes; Peary and his Negro companion, Matthew Henson, stayed there for an hour.

The recent airborne party made scientific observations, and one of the men is seen on the left recording the Earth's strongest gravitational pull during the period the team were at the Pole. The delicate recording instrument was kept warm by plugging it into the aircraft's electrical system.

This landing at the Pole was part of America's development of Arctic regions. In March this year airmen came down in ski-equipped planes on an enormous mass of floating ice called Fletcher's Island, and began to establish there an efficient U.S. Air Force Weather Service station.

SCHOOL MAGS FOR CORAL ISLES

Just as hundreds of thousands of English-speaking children look forward each week to their CN, so do thousands of boys and girls on coral islands of the South Pacific eagerly await each issue of the school journal printed for them in Wellington, New Zealand.

In Western Samoa 29,000 boys and girls read in their own language a journal with the interesting name of Tusitala Mo A'oga Samoa. Six times a year 10,000 copies are sent to their schools.

For the Cook Islands there is a school journal called Apiti O Te Kuki Airani. It is printed four times a year and 3400 copies go to boys and girls who can read.

The schoolchildren of Niue Island get 2000 copies of their

own school journal every three months. Even the three little atolls of the Tokelau Group, 300 miles north of Samoa, have their own school journal.

The editor of these school magazines for the coral islands is a former New Zealand teacher, Miss M. P. Dennehy. She has been doing this good work for four years, and, having visited all the islands, knows what the children like.

MANY-SIDED HOUSE

An eight-sided Dutch cottage on Canvey Island, Essex, has been presented to the Urban District Council. Built in 1618 when the Dutch workers were constructing the first sea-wall round the island, it may be used as a museum.

HOME-MADE CAR

Ian McPherson, a young garage mechanic, has recently finished building an eight h.p. sports car, after spending some 2000 hours, spread over 18 months.

He assembled the mechanical parts and the bodywork from a bare chassis and 1932 Ford engine. The body was made from old scrapped vans, which he cut and shaped by hand. The car only cost £150 and can reach 65 m.p.h.

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WESTERN EUROPE IS MORE UNITED

By the CN Diplomatic Correspondent

IF Europe were a stage we should now be witnessing a new international scene. The chief characters would be France and Germany, planning to end for ever a century and more of feud. What will be the outcome this time?

By the Treaty of Germany signed at Bonn, and the European Defence Community Treaty signed a few hours later in Paris, 50 million Germans became partners in the future progress of free Europe.

These treaties still have to be ratified by the Parliaments of the countries concerned, so let us study the new scene and examine its possibilities.

LOWERING NATIONAL BARRIERS

The immediate purpose in Western Europe is to ensure adequate defence against any possible aggression. Eventually, however, the community would be more fully developed in the fields of trade and economics. Difficulties and advantages would be shared. National barriers would be lowered. There are signs of these changes taking place already.

This is the lesson of history. The banding together of a group of people has, in the first instance, almost invariably been for the sake of safety. Thereafter they find that common bonds, which have enabled them to stand firm in face of perils, have other valuable benefits to offer.

The French are realising that their original idea of European Defence Community has already expanded to include all the best peaceful aspirations. And even though some of their statesmen, feeling that events have moved too fast, have made it clear that they mean to be wary of committing themselves too far, they are nevertheless attracted to the union of Western countries now seen to be emerging.

Western Germany, under the Government of Dr. Adenauer, is eager to take her part once again on an equal basis with the other nations of Europe, accepting the

conditions imposed on her as a member of the European Defence Community.

One anxiety always in the minds of Germans is that the partition of their country will continue. With the Eastern half more firmly than ever under Russian control, those Western Germans who are opposed to Dr. Adenauer fear that new barriers will be raised.

Certainly, Russia is regarded by the Defence Community as the villain of the piece, rejecting all friendly approaches, and continually taking action designed to break down co-operation between the Western countries.

For her part, Russia insists that any hostility comes not from her but from the West, and that by making their own plans the Community have sacrificed the chances of unifying Germany. So the Russians forthwith prohibited all traffic between Eastern and Western Germany, isolating the two halves. Even in Berlin the barriers were erected.

FREEDOM THEIR AIM

Firm and wise statesmanship is now required of the Western nations, whose great advantage is the clear solidarity they have so far achieved for the sake of peace and progress. They have told Russia, in effect, that they will not be moved from their aim—to keep Western Europe free. Already Russia seems to be realising this.

The hope now is that she will genuinely relent and make a real effort to reach a working agreement with the West.

Thus the latest treaties—despite the anxieties that have accompanied them—hold out the prospect in the next few months of an improvement in the European situation.

Schoolboys hitch-hike in Africa

Continued from page 1

They rowed and swam in Lake Cheela, which, unlike most Central African lakes and rivers, is free from crocodiles.

The following morning they began the return journey through tree-covered plains to the north of the mountains which form the watershed of the Chambezi, the river through Bangweolo swamps. At Nakonde—the customs post on the border of the mandated territory of Tanganyika—the boys slept in a gaol to save money. They had no company.

Then followed more lorry lifts as they sped southward down the Great North Road. Thirty miles past Chinsali the lorry ran out of petrol; and to fetch a canful the two young adventurers, accompanied by two men, had to walk four miles in the dark, through territory known for its leopards, hyenas, and wild pigs.

So the journey continued,

through to Mpika, Mkushi, and Kapiri Mposhi, by bus and lorry, with the nights often spent in a tent pitched on wet, boggy ground.

At Kapiri Robin and Paul saw the railway and the tarmac road once again, and next day they arrived home, weary and happy, having spent only £5 instead of an expected £35—but two days late for school.

AFRICAN JAMBOREE

Some 2000 African Scouts are this week attending their first Central Africa Jamboree—at Nkana, centre of the North Rhodesian copperbelt.

The Scouts—from Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and the Belgian Congo—will camp in the nearby woods, exhibit their handicrafts, hold camp-fires and shows, with songs, dances, and plays illustrating African life.

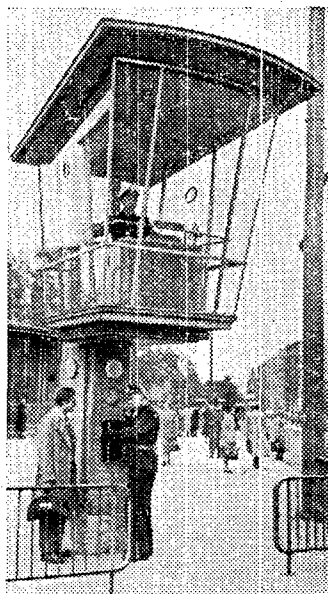
EUROPE'S NEW LIBRARY

Europe's biggest agricultural library is being opened this month at the Rome headquarters of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.). It will be known as the David Lubin Memorial Library after the Polish-born American to whom F.A.O. owes its origin.

For many years just after the beginning of this century David Lubin fought persistently for the improvement of agriculture. Thanks to his efforts there came into being in 1909 the International Institute of Agriculture, the forerunner of F.A.O., which was established in 1945.

Already this memorial library contains over ten miles of shelves of 350,000 books, as well as reading rooms, reference material, and photostat and microfilm services.

Crow's nest policeman



High above the traffic at a busy intersection in Hanover, Germany, this policeman controls the traffic. He operates the traffic lights, and directs pedestrians and vehicles by a loudspeaker.

WELL-TRIED STONE

The CN has already told of Yorkshire's 800-year-old St. Andrew's Church in Ferrybridge, which is to be dismantled and rebuilt half a mile from the swampy area where floods and damp had been so troublesome.

Now the foundation stone of the new church has been laid by the daughter of the former vicar. On this stone, which has weathered the storms of eight centuries in the church tower, is inscribed a verse from Isaiah, "I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone."

MEASURING WITH SOUND WAVES

By means of a device called an "ultrasonic thickness gauge," engineers can now accurately measure the thickness of metals and plastics when only one side is accessible, as in a pipe.

Ultrasonic waves are transmitted through the accessible side, and when the waves are reflected back from the opposite surface, the amount of resonance is automatically registered on a gauge. A conversion table shows the thickness.

News From Everywhere

JET HOLIDAY

The first holiday tour by jet plane has been announced by a travel firm. It starts at Johannesburg and covers 15,000 miles of South Africa in 19 days. The cost is £765.

John Edwards, a Boy Scout of Bruton, Somerset, has been awarded the Scout Gilt Cross for his bravery when another 14-year-old boy touched a live wire. John seized the insulated part of the cable and pulled it away.

India's population, excluding Kashmir, now numbers over 356 million.

Fossilised remains of a dinosaur were found at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, 24 hours after similar remains had been found near Harriman, New York.

TEL 123456

New telephone exchanges in big towns will have six-figure numbers.

Birmingham is to have a new type of city guide, invented in Norway. It is a detailed map of the city with sliding devices, operated by two knobs, and a movable rule which pinpoints the spot desired.

Two kiosks recently built in Grosvenor Gardens, London, have been given an unusual finish. They are covered with sea-shells gathered from French and English beaches.

Special gardens planted with strongly-scented flowers and shrubs are being prepared for blind people in Portsmouth.

Nottingham University Boat Club has received an anonymous gift of a racing boat. Worth £375, it was built by an Oxford firm and delivered to the club's boathouse by lorry.

RARE BIRDS

A pair of spoonbills, rare visitors to these islands, were recently seen by bird-watchers near Nottingham; another rare bird, an osprey, was seen in Bedfordshire.

Queen Mary's wonderful doll's house at Windsor Castle now has a tiny television receiver with a one-inch screen.

A tunnel, several miles long, on the Moon's surface is believed to have been caused by a meteorite which bored its way through a mountainous ridge.

Sark Island, which bans motorcars, has been linked with Guernsey by one of the most modern radio-telephone systems in the world.

REGULAR ATTENDANCE

Avril Bartlett never missed a single day at school in Bournemouth. She first went there in 1947, and when she left in December, 1951, she had 1702 attendances to her credit.

Miss Dorothy Robinson, who has been holidaying in England, believes she has charge of the most northerly group of Scouts and Guides in the world. It is at Tuktoyaktuk, in the North-West Territory, and her charges are Eskimos.

There are now 5,716,278 telephones in Britain, but 418,980 people are still waiting for one.

BIRDIE

Crows flew off with 400 golf balls at one course in Australia last year.

Recently issued figures show that people in Great Britain drink six times as much tea as coffee, and that Americans drink 16 times as much coffee as tea.

A 63-mile canal has been completed at Krasnoarmeisk, near Stalingrad, to link the waters of the Volga and the Don.

Two schoolgirls, Elaine Spill, 15, and Kathleen Spain, 16, both of Deal, recently crossed the Channel in a 15-foot canoe, and became the first girls to make the journey by canoe.

SAFE FLYING

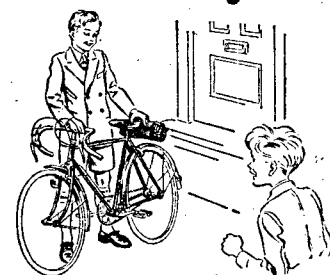
The International Civil Aviation Organisation recently reported that British airlines last year operated over 1600 million passenger kilometres without a single passenger fatality.

The Thailand Government plans to build 3355 miles of main roads and 21 bridges during the next four years, at a cost of 1134 million ticals (over £35,000,000).

The Eire Government has placed a ban on pigs which are not all-white. It is considered that better bacon and pork come from whites.

Thirty years ago there were 350 windmills working in Britain; now there are only 21, nine being in Lincolnshire.

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LIFE'S WORK FOR THE BIBLE

Karl Winquist, a Swedish missionary in Eritrea—the former Italian colony in Africa—dreamed 70 years ago of providing the Tigrinya people with a Bible of their own. He began translating the New Testament, and spent 16 years making a grammar by listening to words and sounds spoken by natives. His patience was rewarded, for in 1909, the year of his death, the first edition of the New Testament was printed.

Then Mrs. Winquist, with three native teachers, took up the task of translating the Old Testament. Tigrinya is a poor language and words had to be borrowed from Hebrew, French, German, and Swedish dialects, or had to be invented.

The Bible was ready for printing when it was found that there was no Ethiopian type in Britain. So the Bible Society had the type set in Asmara, Eritrea, photographed, and then printed in England, where it will soon be ready for binding and distribution.

In Sweden, Mrs. Winquist, now 87, is a happy old lady; she has seen a dream come true.

FEATHER IN HER CAP

When Mrs. L. E. Farmer was trying to win a seat on the Hythe Borough Council 14 years ago, one old lady not only promised to vote for her, but also gave her a black ostrich feather "to be worn on some special occasion."

Mrs. Farmer was elected, and has been a member of the Council ever since. This year she has become Hythe's first woman mayor, and on the day of her appointment she wore the feather in her alderman's tricorn hat.

THEY LIKE JETS

Many South Africans are booking flights from Johannesburg to Livingstone for the experience of flying in a Comet jet airliner. They return by another aircraft the same day, the round trip being about 1300 miles and costing £36.



Making new friends

This seven-year-old pony, saved from slaughter by Our Dumb Friends' League, has been sent to a riding school at Mill Hill, Middlesex. Here we see him being introduced to some new friends there.

WATCHMAKERS AND THEIR EYES

It is generally supposed that watchmakers suffer great eye-strain; but Dr. Ernst Weber, a leading Swiss oculist, thinks that thousands who do close precision work enjoy a standard of eye health as high as any other worker.

"There are two secrets," said Dr. Weber recently, "good lighting and hands that 'see.'" Undiffused natural light is best, and the watchmakers' benches are never lit from behind, but are placed directly under large windows. "Watch the Swiss craftsmen—they seem to handle the most intricate operations by the touch of their fingers."

Constant use of the "loupe"—a small magnifying glass—does not itself produce eye-strain, says Dr. Weber, although when not working, a watchmaker often brings objects too close to his eyes through force of habit.

GODFATHER TO SYDNEY

How many people know after whom the great city of Sydney was named? Probably only a few.

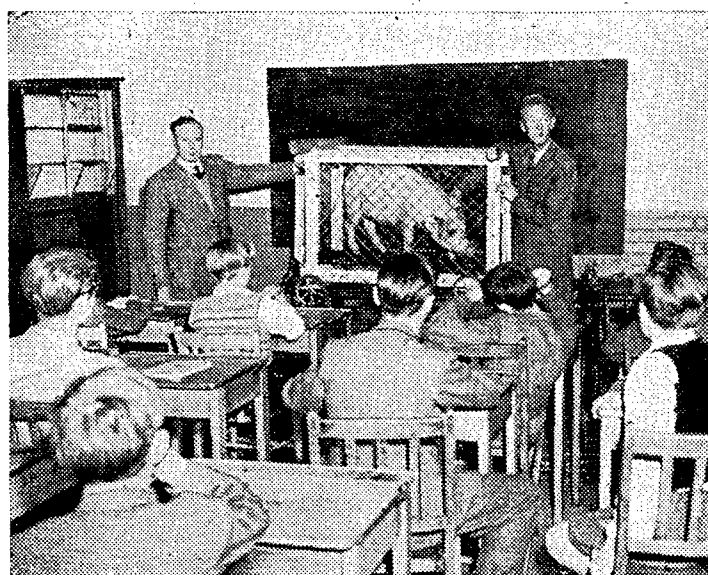
Sydney's "godfather" was Thomas Townshend, first Viscount Sydney. He was Home Secretary in the British Government when the first settlement was founded at Sydney Cove by Governor Arthur Phillip in 1788.

The other day, at History House in Sydney, a portrait of Viscount Sydney was presented to the Royal Australian Historical Society. It was painted by Mr. W. A. Moir, of Sydney, from the original in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

145-MILE WALK AT 88

To attend a recent conference of commercial teachers at Scarborough, 88-year-old Mr. Arthur Fieldhouse, walked 145 miles in easy stages, accompanied by his wife.

He decided to walk after returning from an 18,000-mile holiday cruise. "We walked for the exercise," he said, "having almost lost the use of our legs on that ship."



School pig club

Boys of Camrose County Secondary School, North London, have bought six pigs, built a sty, and formed their own pig club. Here we see one of the pigs being used during a lecture in the classroom.

THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD TOOLBOX

A wooden toolbox over 1000 years old, beautifully carved with elaborate designs like those found on ancient Celtic stone crosses, has been presented to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

When the box was found in 1885 in a peat bog at Evie, Orkney, the metal blades of the tools in it had rusted away, leaving only the handles of wood, horn, and antler. A piece of pumice-stone found among them had obviously been used by the old Celtic craftsman, much as sandpaper is used today by workers in wood.

FAR TOO MANY PENNIES

Most of the coins made by the Royal Mint in 1951 were sent overseas. The Treasury reports that of 386,147,406 coins produced last year, 130,248,510 were for the United Kingdom, 211,527,655 for other countries in the Commonwealth, and 44,371,241 for foreign governments.

Although the cost of replacing a farthing is greater than its own value, there is now a higher demand for them than before the war; almost as many farthings were struck by the Mint in 1951 as halfpennies.

On the other hand, there is a great surplus of pennies, so much so that banks are faced with the problem of where to stock them.

BATTERSEA BIRDS

The Valley of Singing Birds is a new summer feature at the Festival Gardens, Battersea Park.

Beautifully-sculptured sea and land birds, ranging from cormorants to gannets, and from chaffinches to bitterns, have been set in their natural surroundings. Song backgrounds are provided by the recording expert, Dr. Ludwig Koch.

The birds were carved in beechwood by Mr. E. G. F. Barraclough, an assistant art master at Rugby School.

BASIC SCHOOL COLOURS

As the number and variety of colours on the market have rapidly increased during the last few years, heads of schools have been having more and more difficulty with school uniforms.

The difficulty has been in establishing standard colours, for it has been found that even such an old and tried favourite as navy-blue can mean one shade to the dyer and quite another to the distributor.

Two years ago the Children's Wear Committee of the British Colour Council began to examine the problem and found to its consternation that there were 40 navies, 37 greens, and 19 scarlets.

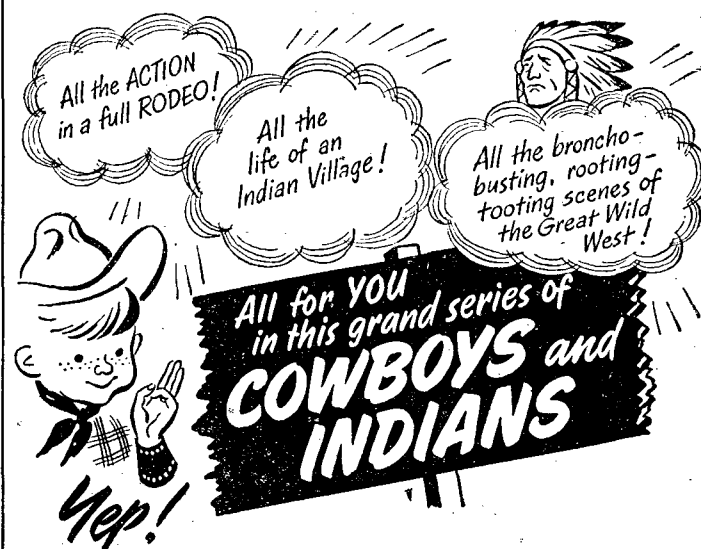
All the school colours have now been standardised and classified into 16 basic types with 17 trimming colours which will meet all normal school needs.

DEFEATING DAZZLE

The blinding dazzle from the lamps of oncoming vehicles will be greatly reduced by an invention called an Autronic Eye.

The headlights of the cars fitted with this device (a photo-electric cell unit, with an amplifier and a power relay) are automatically dipped whenever another car approaches, and when the vehicle passes along a lighted road. When needed, the headlights are automatically switched on.

The Autronic Eye will be a standard fitting on this year's Oldsmobile and Cadillac cars.



They're ready for you to cut out and set up—a series of 18 thrill-packed panels of rip-roaring characters and settings from life in the Wild West. A special reason for your liking Kellogg's!

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HE BUILT POEMS IN STONE

JUNE 21 is the 300th anniversary of the death of a great architect, Inigo Jones, one of the band of immortals of the golden age of English history.

Born in 1573, the son of a poor clothworker in London, Inigo Jones started life as a carpenter's boy, the pittance he earned helping his father who was greatly in debt.

From such humble beginnings he rose to become the first and greatest architect of his time, the creator of the Banqueting Hall in Whitehall and the Queen's House at Greenwich, as well as many other noble buildings.

We may wonder how a carpenter's boy set about the great task of becoming an architect in Queen Elizabeth's reign. It would not be easy today, with scholarships for promising boys and girls, but young Inigo's dreams of glory in stone must have indeed seemed castles in the air.

Our knowledge of his early life is scanty, but it appears that he began by cultivating his talent for drawing, and that this attracted the interest of the Earl of Pembroke, Shakespeare's patron. This nobleman paid for the young man to travel in Italy, and there the glory of Renaissance architecture made a lasting impression on his mind.

But Inigo Jones found no open-



Inigo Jones

ing in architecture when he returned to this country. He devoted himself to designing the costumes and scenery for masques, then the popular entertainment at Court. Unhappily he quarrelled with Ben Jonson, who wrote the masques, but his work did bring him into contact with members of the Royal family, and thus at long last came his chance to do the work for which he was most fitted. At the age of 42 he was appointed Surveyor General of Works.

His salary seems ridiculous to us—£80 a year, 8s. a day for entertainment, 2s. 8d. a day for travelling expenses, and a new gown every year!

He began by laying out Lincoln's Inn Fields and building a new chapel there. Then, at the order of James the First, he designed for Whitehall a group of buildings to eclipse all the great palaces of Europe in nobility and grandeur. Alas! there was no money available to carry out his scheme, and all that could be built was the Banqueting Hall, still standing in Whitehall to remind us of the magnificence that might have been.

A HANDSOME BARN

Inigo Jones brought the grace of Italian architecture to England and applied it to palace, church, and cathedral. Once the Earl of Bedford asked him to build a chapel for the parishioners of Covent Garden, but said he did not want to spend much money on it. "In short," said the earl, "I would not have it much better than a barn."

"You shall have the handsomest barn in England," replied Inigo, and he raised the church of St. Paul which still stands in Covent Garden—not one of his most characteristic works.

The great architect fell on evil days. He was taken prisoner by the Roundheads in the storming of Basing House. He had buried his money in his garden but dishonest servants stole it. He lent money to King Charles which he never saw again. Then Parliament fined him £500 because, during his restoration work at old St. Paul's, he had pulled down, on Charles's orders, an old church whose walls adjoined the cathedral.

Inigo Jones was a creator of poems in stone, and Van Dyck, the masterly court painter, described his designs as unequalled for "boldness, softness, sweetness, and sureness of touch."

APPLE TREES LEAD

A census of fruit orchards in England and Wales carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture—the first since 1944—shows an increase in eating-apple, pear, and cherry trees, and a decrease in cooking-apple and plum trees.

Altogether there are 24,817,100 fruit trees, more than one for every two people in England and Wales. Over half of them are apple trees; then come 4,858,200 plum trees, 2,517,900 pear trees, and 874,700 cherry trees.

In the Air

By the C N Flying Correspondent

More triangles

NEWCOMERS to the delta-wing (flying triangle) fraternity have been announced in both Britain and America. The first, and by far the largest, is an Avro bomber due to fly this summer. The small Avro 707A research plane is, in effect, a flying scale model of this high-speed bomber.

In America, Convair, makers of the huge B-36, are putting a radar-equipped delta-wing flying-boat fighter into production, and the Republic Aviation Corporation are working on a triangular-winged Thunderjet, which has been designated XF-103.

Thunderjet records

AN F-84G Thunderjet fighter has flown nearly 4100 miles non-stop from Eglin, Florida, to Santa Barbara, California, refuelling twice from a KC-97 (military Stratocruiser) tanker.

Another Thunderjet, refuelled four times in the air, flew over California for 12 hours 5 minutes.

Sailplanes have radios

BRITAIN'S gliding team competing in the World Championships to be held in Spain next month will fly radio-equipped sailplanes.

Each of their five Slingsby "Sky" gliders will carry an 8½-pound radio pack so that the pilots can maintain contact with their ground crews following them below in Vanguard cars. The range of the radio, from air to ground, is about 60 miles.

Aircraft-handler

FROM the earliest days of flying, the most satisfactory way of moving an aircraft from one point to another at ground level has been to push it. Even since the arrival of powerful tractors, precision parking has to be done by manual labour. But a new development, a mechanical aircraft-handler, has at last come to the aid of the struggling ground-crews.

The first, now being tested by the Royal Navy, looks like the mobile jack used in garages and is driven by an electric motor. The man using it fits it under the tail-wheel or the nose-wheel of the aircraft, and operates a control which lifts the aircraft tail or nose off the ground. He then has the aircraft at fingertip control, and with only a slight movement, can steer, turn, and park it with the utmost accuracy.

Eye on the ball

NEARLY 50 years have elapsed since that grand old man of British aviation, S. F. Cody, took some of the world's first "aerial reconnaissance" photos from a man-lifting kite towed by H.M.S. Grafton off Portsmouth.

Just how well a modern reconnaissance camera performs was demonstrated in America recently. Some shots taken nine miles up not only revealed golfers on the course below, but also the golf balls!

No doubt the holes appeared as small as they do to most golfers!

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The fourth of a series of articles explaining the work of the great State Departments which most closely affect the everyday lives of British citizens, young and old.

THE Ministry of Health should be known as the Ministry of the Winding Path. It has had a long and toilsome way to come. But as a result of its strange and romantic past it is today, in a sense, both the oldest and the newest of the "social service" ministries.

Its headquarters occupy an elegant building in London's street of elegance—Savile Row. But it has come there by tortuous ways, of which the beginning is almost lost in the cholera scare of 1831.

We must realise that most Whitehall departments dealing with home affairs are of fairly modern growth. For centuries the independent-minded Anglo-Saxons administered their affairs locally.

Any interference, any attempt to centralise government in the capital was fiercely resisted. Even when faulty sanitation—it was primitive by our standards—encouraged the spread of water-borne cholera in 1831, the idea of a central organisation to cope with the outbreak was regarded only as an emergency measure; as soon as danger was averted it had to go.

AUTOCRACY RESENTED

Three years later a terrible outcry went up when the Poor Law Commission was created with autocratic powers of control over the whole of Poor Law administration. This, the first Government Department set up to deal solely with local government, was almost harried to death.

Not until 1848—Europe's revolutionary year—were enlightened thinkers heartened enough to bring into being the Central Board of Health. But it could not force local authorities to do anything. After ten years of a losing battle the Board was abolished.

Advocates of government-at-the-centre did not get a foothold again until 1871. Then the oversight of

several local functions—including Poor Law, but excluding education and police—was brought under a new Whitehall "monster" called the Local Government Board.

This lasted until 1919, when a Department was created to deal purely with local government. This was called the Ministry of Health, and its headquarters were in Whitehall.

But this was only another twist in the road that never ends. On January 29, 1951, a Ministry known as Local Government and Planning, acquired from the Ministry of Health certain important functions which included housing, local government, water supply, and sewerage.

A NATIONAL SERVICE

Substantially the Ministry of Health was left with the new National Health Service created by the Act of 1946, and it took this new "baby" to Savile Row, where it has become no small responsibility for which to be answerable to Parliament.

By 1948 the Ministry had taken over some 2600 hospitals, including 1500 municipal hospitals. These embrace mental and isolation hospitals.

The local element in administration is preserved. Fourteen regional hospital boards in England and Wales administer most of these services, but delegate day-to-day control to hospital management committees. These bodies keep some 9000 public-spirited voluntary workers busy.

Teaching hospitals—those great institutions like Guy's, Bart's, and Westminster in London—do not come under regional boards, but under boards of governors responsible directly to the Minister.

In the hospital service there are 5600 specialists, or consultants, and some 165,000 nurses and midwives. Outside it, and administered by 138 executive councils, are nearly 19,000 general practitioners ("our doctor" among them), 10,000 dentists, some 15,000 chemists, and about 7000 eye specialists and opticians.

FIGHTING DISEASE

Under the Act the Minister, through the three main branches—hospital service, executive council, and local health authority (our county or county borough council)—has to administer a comprehensive health service "designed to secure improvements in the physical and mental health of the people . . . and the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of illness."

Services in the home, district nurses, ambulances, day nurseries, maternity and child welfare, after-care, health visitors, care of the aged—these are only a few of the other functions for which this pioneer ministry is responsible.

And it also takes a lot of interest in the nutrition value of the food we eat. Yes, the Ministry of Health has travelled a long way since the cholera scare of 1831.

Chessboys



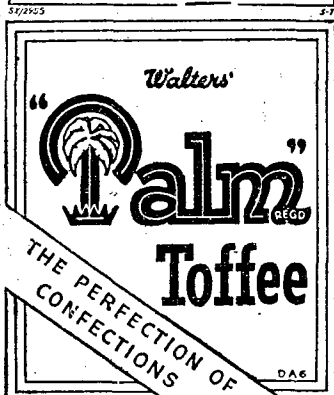
Unusual item in a show given recently by a youth organisation at Brockley, Kent, was a game of chess with boys dressed as the pieces used in the game. Here is a White Knight and the Black Queen.

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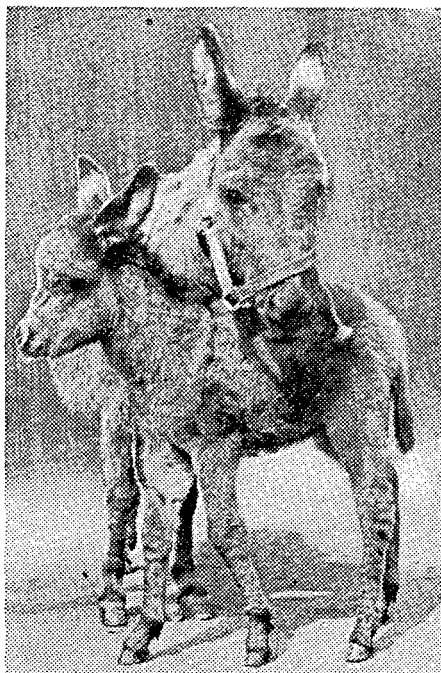
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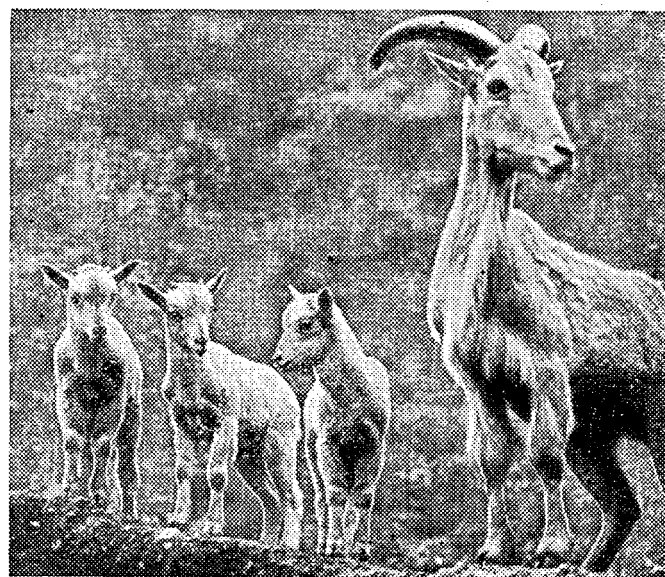
THE YOUNGER GENERATION ON PARADE



Brown bear cubs out with mother



A pygmy donkey and her foal



Barbary wild sheep on the alert



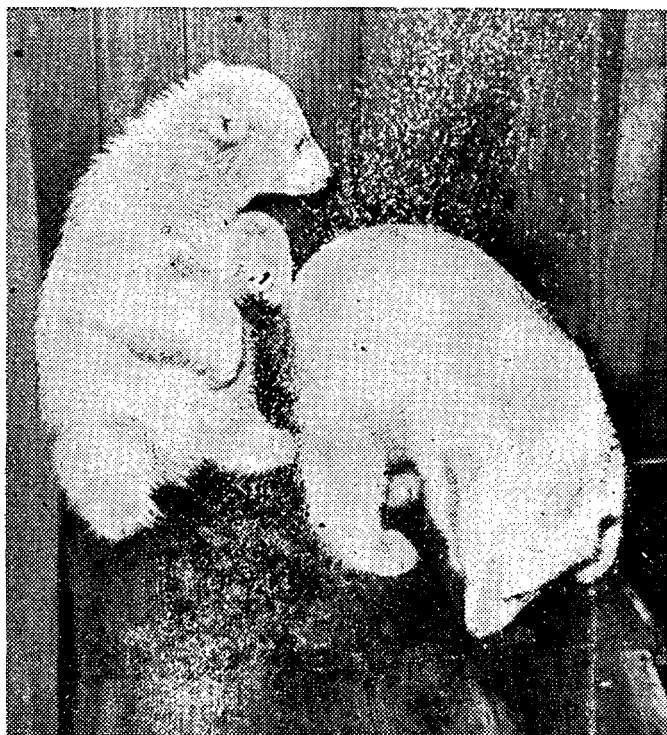
Babe in arms—a Dwarf Indian bull calf



A Shetland pony foal peeps over her stall door



A fawn has a word in mother reindeer's ear



Twin polar bear cubs frolic with some sawdust



Advice from mother camel



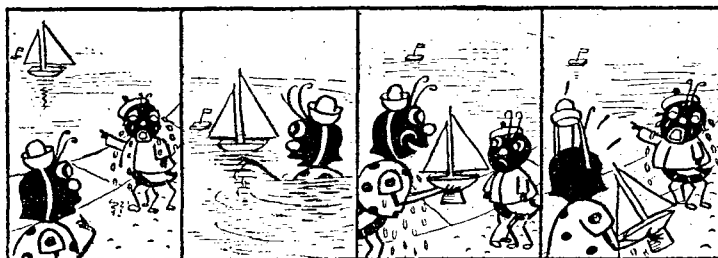
Young wallaby takes a peep at the wonderful world

The polar bears are at Nuremberg, and the wallabies at Whipsnade. All the other animals are at the London Zoo

JUNE 21 1952

*To make a happy fireside
clime
To weans and wife,
That's the true pathos and
sublime
Of Human life.* Robert Burns

BILLY BEETLE



*From the Children's Newspaper,
June 24, 1922*

As Benjamin Franklin wrote: The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends on two words—industry and frugality.

Jeanne is an athletic young woman, as might be expected, and the man who is loaning the tiger for the film seems afraid that she may get rough with it. He has insured it for £20,000!



It is, indeed, delightful to wander carefree between the fragrant hedges, loitering where peace dwells enshrined, finding joys beyond measure—

With the broom like flame upon
the tangled banks,
While dandelion stalks are
crowned with soft grey feather,
And the big dog daisies stand
in snow-white ranks.

The 14th-century Pottergate Arch in Lincoln

The Children's Newspaper, June 21, 1952

ERIC GILLET writes about three new films.

THE WILD WEST IN TECHNICOLOR

THE BATTLE AT APACHE PASS falls below the standard of The Broken Arrow, but it allows Jeff Chandler to repeat his first-rate study of Cochise, the great chief of the Chiricahua tribe.

Cochise is on terms of close friendship with Major Jim Colton (John Lund), commander of Fort Buchanan. Colton is not happy in his subordinates, and matters come to a head when Neil Baylor (Bruce

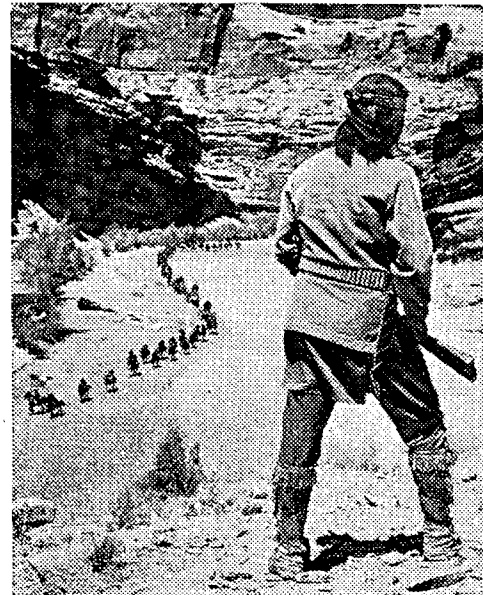
BUGLES IN THE AFTERNOON, also beautifully photographed in Technicolor, is a more ambitious affair. The villain, a U.S. officer, does his utmost to kill the copy-book hero (Ray Milland), who is only a sergeant. There is plenty of action, but the story does not seem to matter much. The spectacle is the thing.

There are Redskin charges set against a vast landscape. There is also the famous and disastrous last stand of General George Custer and his small force at Little Big Horn. The crowds have been particularly well directed in this picture.

THERE are bound to be plenty of laughs in any film which stars Robert Morley and Margaret Rutherford, and Michael Pertwee and Jack Davies have provided some good lines and situations for them in Curtain Up, which has been adapted from a stage farce. It deals with the problems and difficulties confronting a repertory company

faced with the production of a very bad play for their next week's attraction.

Robert Morley has a tremendous part as Harry Blacker, the company's temperamental producer. He dominates the picture, but he finds a worthy adversary in Miss Rutherford as the formidable author of the play. There is some brilliant comic acting, and the director, Ralph Smart, has done a difficult job with great resource.



A scene from The Battle at Apache Pass

Cowling) is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Arizona. Baylor believes that the word of an Indian can never be trusted, and in a week or so he undoes all the good work that Colton has built up over the years.

The film's plot is complicated and occasionally improbable, but the Technicolor is effective, and as long as Jeff Chandler and John Lund are on the screen, the audience is kept on the alert.

WHAT IS A MACH?

Ernst Mach, the brilliant Austrian scientist who died in Munich in 1916, would be dismayed if he learnt that his name had become a term for high speed used by most jet pilots.

For although Mach (pronounced Mock) was a first-rate physicist and mathematician, he believed that his real work lay in his philosophy of science, and regarded his discovery of supersonic shock waves as relatively unimportant.

Ernst Mach was considered something of a dullard at school, and it was due largely to the efforts of his father that he began to make headway. But eventually his brilliance triumphed, and he became a professor of physics at Prague University.

In 1889, Mach performed his first practical experiment with cannon shells. Naval gunners fired shells at varying speeds past the metal plates of a Leyden jar. As they flashed by they caused the discharge of sparks, and by this means took their own high-speed photographs.

More than 80 photos showed the

shock wave patterns set up by the shells, and from an analysis prepared by Mach, in which he described the cone of waves enveloping the missiles, came the term Mach Angle, known nowadays as the Mach Number.

Basically, the Mach Number indicates the ratio of the speed of flight to the speed of sound. Mach 1 represents the speed of sound; twice the speed of sound is Mach 2, and so on.

The speed varies according to height and temperature. Mach 1 at sea level is 761 m.p.h. at a temperature of 59 degrees, but the speed diminishes with height, for sound travels slower in thin air.

Pilots read their speed off a Machmeter—an instrument of vital importance, for as the plane approaches the speed of sound the air becomes "solid," and unless the plane is built specially for high speeds, the shock waves set up would break up the machine.

All modern aircraft now have a limiting Mach Number—a speed which the pilot should never exceed.

Leatherjacket menace

One of the greatest leatherjacket plagues of this century is responsible for destroying many acres of good crops and grassland in this country.

This invasion is due to the unprecedented numbers of "daddy longlegs" observed in our countryside last autumn. Each insect lays about 300 eggs which hatch out into the destructive leatherjacket grub.

British scientists are now using atomic energy in the fight against these pests; for many insects have built up an immunity to the insecticides which were once effective.

Recent experiments in the use of radio-active isotopes at Harwell, however, bring promise of relief to our farmers. Tracer isotopes have enabled scientists to study the effects of insecticides on numbers of insects, and from this it is hoped to plan a new campaign against the pests.

FIVE YEARS' WORK

A hand-written and finely-bound New Testament has been produced by the boys and girls of a school in Ontario, Canada. For five years some 244 pupils have co-operated to produce this book, which has 1368 pages and an oil painting on the cover.

A CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE IS 600 YEARS OLD

Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is this month celebrating its 600th birthday. Unlike so many other ancient colleges, it was not founded by a king or other eminent person, but by two guilds of wealthy citizens in Cambridge, the Guild of St. Mary and the Guild of Corpus Christi.

These pious men intended the college to be used for the training of priests, and notable churchmen have been among the countless throng of students who, down the centuries, have sought learning in this venerable corner of England.

The most famous of them was Matthew Parker, the first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, and it was he who in 1575 gave to the college library some of the greatest literary treasures in these islands. These include the earliest manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and Gospels which are believed to have been used by St. Augustine in his conversion of the

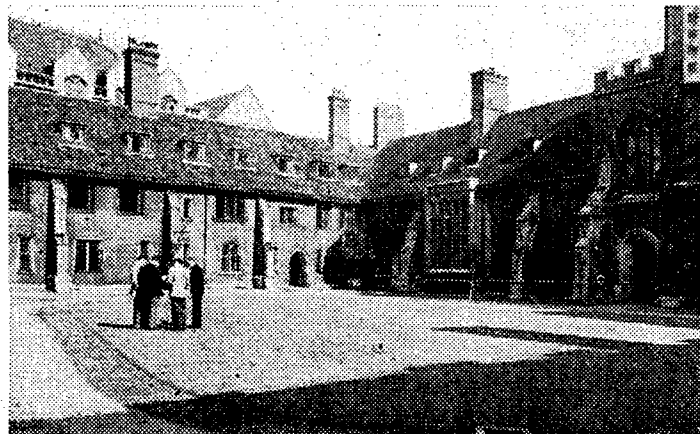
Men of Kent. They had been at Canterbury Cathedral, and Henry VIII had sold them, with other old books, as waste-paper!

The manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is of curious interest; it was written on vellum made from the skins of sheep suffering from ticks, and the tiny holes the ticks made in the skin can be seen on the page recording the death of King Alfred in 892.

In Matthew Parker's time such ancient manuscripts had become scattered about the country after the dissolution of the monasteries, and this gave him an excellent opportunity for collecting them.

Another of the Corpus Christi's priceless possessions is the Chronicle of Matthew Paris, who died in 1259. It is delightfully illustrated by his own artistic hand.

Fortunate are the young men who can complete their education in this time-honoured and world-famous centre of culture.



The Old Court at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge

THE LONELY ISLANDERS



Carrying home the peat



An old inhabitant and his bagpipes

The 23 people who live on desolate Soay Island, south of the Isle of Skye, are hoping to leave it to the sea-birds and the wind. They have petitioned the Government to evacuate them all to another home.

For 200 years hardy Gaelic-speaking Highlanders have lived on this barren islet, which is three miles long and less than two miles wide, but the population has long been declining, and today there are only 23 people in eleven cottages.

These tough Hebrideans want to leave because there is no future for

young people. "They go to the mainland and don't come back," say the older folk, who still struggle for a living by fishing and cultivating the thin soil.

Soay has no school for its five children, and when a doctor is needed a message is sent by means of electric current generated by an old windmill in the back garden of the cottage "post office." The doctor is ferried across from Skye.

For other visitors, reaching Soay is an adventure. They either have to go by the weekly mail steamer, or by motor boat from Mallaig, nearly 20 miles away across the stormy Sound of Sleat. After transferring to a rowing boat, they are taken to the bay, and when the sea is just right they hop smartly onto a boulder!

ONE THING ON TOP OF ANOTHER

A specially-adapted trailer, to be used to test bridges, can carry a slab of concrete weighing 50 tons, and supporting 30 tons of ballast.

The trailer, itself weighing 85 tons, recently finished its tests at Christchurch, Hampshire, where it was built. The slab it carries can be moved on rails until nearly half its length hangs over the vehicle's tail. The weight on one of the trailer's bogies can be altered from 20 to 90 tons.

It is indeed a bridge-challenger. The whole affair is called "Ossa upon Pelion," from the saying, "to pile Ossa upon Pelion." This comes from a classical Greek myth concerning a war between a race of giants and the gods, the giants heaping Mount Ossa, in Thessaly, on top of Mount Pelion to enable them to scale the walls of heaven.

The present Ossa upon Pelion, made from scrap and second-hand materials, has been evolved by Government departments.

ACID FOR EXPORT

A £2,000,000 factory is to be built at Whitehaven, Cumberland, to make high-grade sulphuric acid from anhydrite, a calcium sulphate mineral on the site.

When production starts in 1954 the plant is expected to turn out 75,000 tons of acid a year, some of which will be exported.

8

SAMUEL PEPYS'S LIBRARY

The Pilgrim Trust continues its good work quietly and efficiently, and its 1951 Report tells of many historic treasures that it has helped to preserve.

Winchester and Eton were granted £36,000 for the repair of their ancient school buildings. Generous help was given to make a museum of Buckland Abbey in Devon, home of the Grenvilles and Sir Francis Drake. Compton Castle, the Devon home of another famous Elizabethan, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, was acquired for the nation partly with help from the Trust.

Several cathedrals also had a helping hand from the Pilgrims, and so did some important libraries, the most interesting of them, perhaps, being Pepys's Library, which the immortal diarist bequeathed to Magdalene College, Cambridge.

LITERARY TREASURE

This is a remarkable collection of 3000 volumes in the 12 original glass-fronted bookcases, or "presses," as he called them, made to his order. In addition there are the six volumes of his diary, and a huge quantity of plans, maps, Admiralty correspondence, and over 1600 broadsheet ballads.

This literary treasure has been in Magdalene College for nearly 250 years, and time has not been its friend.

Maps and prints, left as Pepys himself folded them, are in danger of serious damage through frequent examination, and need cleaning, pressing, and mounting. Book-bindings want "first aid," and the beautiful "presses" (some of which Pepys tells us he ordered from "Sympton the Joyner") need protection from wood-worm.

The Trust has made a grant of £3000 to enable this work to be put in hand immediately. We should certainly revere the memory of the American, Edward Harkness, who founded the Pilgrim Trust in 1930.

Steps to Sporting Fame



In a few days' time Doris Hart will be defending her Wimbledon titles. It is a remarkable thing that Doris is able to walk, let alone play tennis.



As a small child she hurt her right kneecap in a fall. The leg became drawn-up and lifeless, and grave-faced doctors considered amputation. Constant massaging, mostly by her devoted mother, saved the leg.



At the age of nine Doris underwent an operation for hernia, and later the doctor recommended tennis as a strengthening exercise. She and her brother first played in a park, then on a Miami hotel's courts.



At the age of 16 Doris was in the top ten of the U.S. rankings, and she has steadily made progress until today she is the world's leading player. A fine all-court player, she will not yield her title lightly.

PIONEER OF THE KINDERGARTEN

Friedrich Wilhelm Froebel, who died on June 21 just a hundred years ago, will be remembered as a great reformer of education, and a pioneer of the kindergarten system of teaching. Although his principles were not adopted in England until 1851, they had been tested and adopted in many countries of Europe in the previous 20 years.

This reformer was born on April 21, 1782, at Oberweissbach, a village in Thuringia, where, wrote a 19th-century admirer, "his lonely childhood, spent amongst the forest glades, rendered a sudden entrance into a rough school life an unusually severe transition to the sensitive boy."

After leaving school, he became a pupil and follower of Pestalozzi, the Swiss educationist, and decided to take up teaching, and to right some of the wrongs of his own harsh schooldays. In 1801 he studied at Jena, the university of his native country. In 1813 he joined the Radical Democrats and took part in the War of Liberation to free his country from Napoleon. He was captured and sentenced to death, but eventually received his pardon.

Froebel started his great life-work by opening the first kindergarten school, which included children of all ages, at Blankenburg, near Keilhau, in 1817. His religious and political ideas did not find favour with the Prussian government, and after some years, efforts were made to break up the school. Sixty pupils were reduced to five, and Froebel had to leave the school in the hands of his friends.

In 1826 he published *The Education of Man*, in which he described his theory that children could learn through "guided play," handi-

LOOK OUT FOR THIS BEETLE

Growers of potatoes in this country are again being warned to look out for the Colorado beetle which causes such havoc among potato crops. It is about half an inch long, yellowish in colour, with black stripes running up and down the back. Any red or reddish-yellow grub found on the potato leaves should also be suspected.

At present there are big areas of Europe where the beetle is being found in great numbers.

crafts, and manual labour, to fit themselves for their future life.

For the next eight years Froebel travelled in north and central America. He edited papers devoted to kindergarten, and found many followers in that country. In fact, American men and women welcomed his style of teaching.

Not only in the north but in the south training schools were opened and 400 teachers and lecturers played their part in what came to be called "the great Pacific kindergarten movement." His system lays great stress on the value of play and the child's need for actively following his special interests.

Froebelian principles were adopted in Finland, Denmark, Sweden, and France. Many schools were opened in Austria-Hungary. In England training schools were opened in London, Manchester, Bedford, and Plymouth, and the Ministry of Education recognises the certificate awarded by the Froebel Foundation to teachers who have qualified after three years' training.

The name of Froebel will long stand high as an educator.

The Children's Newspaper, June 21, 1952

WHY WAVES WAVE

Scientists spend their lives trying to find the why and the wherefore of things that other people take for granted; for instance, the wind raises waves on the sea, but just *how* is one of the things that the scientists of the Royal Research Ship *Discovery II* (led by Dr. G. E. R. Deacon, F.R.S.) are studying in the North Atlantic.

They are using new methods of physical investigation to find out the basic processes by which energy is transferred from the wind to ocean currents and waves. *Discovery II* is also fitted with wave recorders below the waterline which give useful information when the ship is stationary.

Another of the expedition's studies is of certain mineral properties which feed plankton, the tiny creatures which in their turn are the food of fish. There has been a decline in the fisheries off the south coast of England, and it is thought this may possibly be due to a falling off of the plankton's food, which may have been trapped in a deep trough to the south of Ireland.

Samples of water have been taken at all depths and analysed in the laboratory on board.

CASTLE TREASURE RETURNS

The famous Elizabethan paneling and stained glass of Gilling Castle, near York, was missing for years until it was discovered recently in storage in London, following the death of Mr. W. R. Hearst, the American newspaper owner. He had bought it to install in his castle in Wales.

An appeal for £6000 was launched jointly by the Abbot of Ampleforth (Gilling Castle is now part of Ampleforth College) and the York Elizabethan Society. This raised £3770, and then the Pilgrim Trust subscribed the balance. The glass and panelling should be back in place by September.

THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD—PICTURE-VERSION OF CONAN DOYLE'S FAMOUS STORY (5)



Gerard did not know that the man trotting towards him was a prize-fighter in training, but he was determined to get his clothes for a disguise. When the boxer reached him, he politely but firmly demanded them. "Well, if this don't lick cock-fighting!" cried the other. "Don't you know I'm the Bristol Bustler, nine stone champion?" Gerard didn't understand him, for he knew little about British pugilism.



"Your clothes, sir, this instant," he rapped out, but he was puzzled when the little man stuck out one arm and held the other across his chest. Gerard rushed at him—and then saw a thousand flashes. When he came to, he was lying on a bed in the cottage, and the Bustler's trainer was reproaching the boxer for fighting with a foreigner, and thus risking an injury before his big fight the following Wednesday.



When they saw he had come to, the Bustler said he was sorry he had been obliged to hit him. Gerard asked them to let him go on his way, but the trainer shook his head. He said the prison guards had already called, and would come again. "How am I to put the Bustler in the ring on Wednesday if he's juggled for aidin' and abettin' a prisoner of war?" he asked. The Brigadier was desperate, but he had an idea.



He realised now that the Bustler was an exponent of the strange British sport of fisticuffs. He seized one of the Indian clubs the boxer used for exercise and declared, "You shall be spoiled for Wednesday!" The trainer threw his arms round the Bustler. "Get out of this, Frenchy!" he screamed. "We only want to see your back." Gerard walked out, but on the cottage path stood the prison Governor and six guards!

It looks as though the dashing Brigadier is cornered now. See next week's instalment

MONDAY *Thrills and mystery on the river* ADVENTURE

by John Pudney

In Blackmead Abbey, now a film studio, Fred and I discovered that an American professor and his daughter Annabel were prisoners. Disguised as film extras, we went to take part in a film about King John. At the entrance to the studio canteen the doorkeeper demanded our yellow cards.

11. A new ally?

FRED and I looked blank. Annabel quickly jumped to our rescue. "They've left their yellow cards in their other clothes."

"Then they're going to be unlucky, missy," said the doorkeeper. "My orders is—"

Annabel glanced quickly at us and winked. Then she lowered her voice and said sweetly: "You know, Joe, I thought you and I were real buddies. Aren't my friends good enough for you?"

The big man frowned but somehow smiled at the same time. Then, to our astonishment, he too flashed us a wink, and his large hand came up and beckoned us forward. He gave us a knowing look as we passed him. Then we were over the threshold in the noisy hubbub of the canteen—and nobody even turned to see us come in.

We were doing the staring, in fact. Our costumes, which a moment before had seemed so outlandish, were nothing out of the ordinary once we were in. They were no stranger than those worn by the people who were waiting there, smoking, drinking tea, playing cards, sleeping, bickering, bantering, and telling each other stories they had all heard before. We matched—as Annabel had intended us to match—this crowd of King John's subjects who were so bored with the 20th-century afternoon.

"Now just stick around—and eat something if you like—while I spot some of the other pages," murmured Annabel. "I don't think you'll find any of this crowd any brighter than I do. Remember that nobody here cares about anything but acting."

Annabel spoke to several of the regulars whom she knew. Every one wearily asked her if she had heard anything about work starting on the picture. She laughed and joked with them, then beckoned us to follow her. In a far corner of the canteen were a number of people wearing clothes similar to ours. Annabel knew the first names of about half-a-dozen of them, all rather older than Fred and I, and all as bored-looking as the rest of the extras.

Saying that she was going to have another shot at talking to her father, Annabel left us at this point to fend for ourselves. In spite of our excitement we did not dare to ask questions, but we were pleased that our companions took us so much for granted.

My first opening came from a red-headed chap called Dudley. He butted me with his elbow as he stretched. "Haven't seen you here before," he yawned at me. "But then, I've only been a couple of times myself, and if it weren't for the money and my brother's recommendation I wouldn't be here now."

"It's my first time here," I said, just for the sake of saying something.

"To think that they go on like this day after day, bringing extras down here without really shooting anything. Just rehearsal, rehearsal, rehearsal, and then wait, wait, wait. Some of the fellows here tell me that they've spent whole days without going on the set. But then if you're paid double rate, what does it matter?"

"Except that you get bored."

Dudley nodded. "I'd much rather get paid nothing and have a bit of real adventure," he said.

I glanced at him quickly. Was there any special meaning in that? But all that I saw was a freckled face with sleepy, half-closed eyes and a large mouth lazily drooping in a grin. Dudley was several inches taller than me, and it struck me that he would be a useful fellow in a fight. What would happen, I suddenly thought, if I told him about a real adventure for which he would get paid nothing?

UNDER CANVAS

2. Personal gear

TAKE to camp only what you are likely to need.

For sleeping: two thick woolly blankets and pyjamas. A sleeping-bag is a good alternative, and an ex-R.A.F. inner flying-suit will serve as a good substitute for a blanket, being close-fitting and very warm.

For your toilet: two towels, soap, toothbrush, dentifrice, a comb, a small canvas water-bucket, and shoe-cleaning kit.

For your meals: two deep enamel plates, a knife, fork, two spoons, a mug, and a tea-cloth.

Camp clothes are a matter of individual taste, but shorts, a shirt, and canvas slippers are easy to carry. And take a complete change of clothing in case you get a ducking. Handkerchiefs, a torch, claspknife, watch, needle and cotton, matches—and your personal needs are complete.

Never wear leather shoes in camp, as wet grass plays havoc with them; canvas slippers are best—they are easily dried and stand up to a lot of hard wear.

Next week: Cooking equipment

"I DON'T believe anything happens in a place like this," Dudley drawled on, as if he were reading my thoughts. "The whole set-up seems as phony as it could be. My brother Keith said the same thing when he came down here. Just bogus. A few long-shots, perhaps . . . but otherwise I don't believe I've seen them take a foot of film since I started. And who's in it? Nobody seems to know that either. My brother got a small part, but I haven't seen him since to ask him about it. Lucky chap, he went off somewhere abroad after playing it for only a day or two. Neman is either a millionaire or he is as mad as a coot."

"You don't think he's . . ." I stopped for a moment, fearing I should make a fool of myself; but I suppose my tone of voice interested Dudley. He stopped looking at the arm and let me aside. "Go on, what were you going to say?"

"Nothing really important."

"You may as well tell me what's in your mind." He took me by the arm and led me aside. "Go on, what were you going to say?"

"Only this," I said, deciding to take a risk, "you may be right about Neman being a millionaire, or a looney, but couldn't there be a bit more to it than that?"

I WATCHED Dudley's face, half-expecting him to laugh at my seriousness; but he shook his head thoughtfully, and said: "It's funny you should say that. Keith used the very same words. And, what's more, I wonder if you both may be right? There are plenty of millionaires and looneys who dabble in films, but Neman and that other fellow Morr look as if they knew just what they are about. I wonder if they're up to something? I've known a good many film studios, as I dare say you have . . ."

I cleared my throat, wondering if it might not be best, after all, to confess that this was the first film studio I had ever been in. Dudley, however, was not really waiting for me to say anything. "Yet I've never seen any outfit quite like this, and I don't suppose you have, eh?"

"I don't really know. You see, I . . ."

"Suppose the whole thing's a great blind? I wonder if that's what Keith really meant, when he . . ." A bell interrupted this idea of Dudley's. "Ah, they're going to do some shooting at last!" he exclaimed.

PEOPLE were crowding unenthusiastically towards the door of the canteen. Fred, who had involved himself in a game of darts with some of the other pages, was beckoning to me. I glanced round quickly for Annabel. There was no sign of her.

"I'll tag along with you two, if you don't mind," Dudley suggested as we waited our turn in the crowd at the doorway. He might have been The Toad (our maths master) himself for the look of welcome which Fred gave him. "It depends what you mean by tagging along," he said, without even trying to sound polite.

Dudley's reply shook us both. "As soon as you two came into

Continued on page 10

HURRAH! FOR WONDERFUL Wonder Books 26

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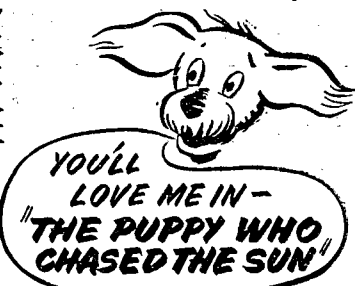
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NORTHWARD HO!

Publication of the 40th volume of the King's England series is an event for all who seek to know more of the Motherland—and seek that knowledge in the attractive narrative style of Arthur Mee's famous county books.

The new volume (Northumberland, Hodder & Stoughton 15s.) takes us to England's northernmost county, which thousands of tourists only see as they rush towards Scotland or southward to London.

Northumbria has a rich store of treasure for the wise traveller who lingers between its wide borders. It has the finest stretches of the Roman Wall, the most substantial ancient monument in the land; it has abbeys and churches hallowed by links with the early story of Christianity in these islands.

Here, still guarding the river crossings where men waged battle in the unhappy, far-off days of border strife, are strongholds that even in ruin have an air of solemn grandeur. Here are places known the world over—Hexham, Lindisfarne, Alnwick, Bamburgh; here is the very stuff of English history.

PROUD NORTHUMBERIANS

The industrial south-eastern corner of Northumberland is not, of course, the one most inviting to tourists. Nevertheless, to visit this bustling region which provides so much of the nation's wealth is a rewarding experience. As for Newcastle—well, its citizens yield to none in pride; and indeed have every reason to be proud of their fine cathedral church and their splendid art gallery and museums.

In this corner of Northumberland dwell 80 per cent of the county's population; the remaining 20 per cent are thinly spread over a spacious countryside, with delightful rivers, grey-green hills, and vast stretches of moorland where all is silence save for the humming of bees and the plaintive bleating of a sheep.

The King's England volume on Northumberland tells of it all; tells, too, of the famous Northumbrians who have played their parts in our rough island story.

YOUNG QUIZ



- 1 Sailing in the Mediterranean towards the Atlantic, which would you pass first—Malta or Sardinia?
- 2 What is the name of the novel which brought fame to Fanny Burney?
- 3 Finish the proverb: 'There are as good fish in the sea ...'
- 4 How can you tell the difference between Arabian-African and Asian camels?
- 5 What are the tin pyramids of Nigeria?
- 6 To intercept means: to lose control, to mix, or to stop?
- 7 At what sport do England and Scotland annually compete for the Calcutta Cup?
- 8 What forms the staple diet of the Water Vole?

Answers on page 12

SPORTS SHORTS

EVERY year in America there is a Hole-in-One golf tournament, open only to players who have already holed in one. Each golfer has five shots, but in 17 tournaments so far played only six players out of 12,911 have succeeded in repeating the feat.

NEXT month Mr. Charles Wintle will celebrate his 50 years as a playing member of the Dursley Cricket Club in Gloucestershire. Mr. Wintle, who is 72, has captained the first team for 42 years.

AT half-time in the match between Tottenham Hotspurs and Saskatchewan the score was 14-0. So Ted Ditchburn, the Spurs goalkeeper, played for the Canadian side in the second half, helping to keep the score to 18-1.

England's captain



Len Hutton, leader of the victorious England Test team, will again lead the side against the Indians at Lord's on Thursday.

THE girls' cricket team of St. Margaret's School, Folkestone, have a proud record—unbeaten in 52 consecutive matches.

MISS FLORENCE CHADWICK, the American long-distance swimmer, has a busy summer ahead. Next week she will attempt to swim from the Californian coast to Catalina Island; then she goes to Turkey to swim the Dardanelles. After this she will swim the Straits of Gibraltar, and later in the year will try to break the record for the English Channel crossing.

NOTTINGHAM TRANSPORT DEPT. cricket team had scored 39 for three wickets when Ron Winfield of Beeston cricket club started his over. At the end of the over the score read: 39 for nine; and off the first ball of the next over Ron caught the last man!

BILLY WRIGHT, Wolverhampton and England captain, broke a long-standing record when he played against the Swiss football XI. It was his 43rd game for England, and he beat Bob Crompton's record of 42 representative games which had stood since 1914.

CONGRATULATIONS to C. D. Gopinath, the young Indian all-rounder, who heard recently that he had obtained his Master of Arts degree. Gopinath may stay in England at the end of the tour, to study at Cambridge, which may mean adding a Blue to his growing list of cricket honours.

MARGARET DU PONT, the American tennis star, has three courts at her home—one grass court, one hard court, and one of polished wood.

INDIA have played three earlier Test Matches at Lord's—without success. Two members of the Indian team at Lord's this week—Vijay Hazare, the captain, and S. G. Shinde—were in the side that played there in 1946, when England won by 10 wickets. It was in that match that Alec Bedser made his Test debut and took 11 Indian wickets.

Incidentally, it was against the Indians in the first Test of this year's series that Alec Bedser beat Maurice Tate's record of 12,547 deliveries for England.

ROLAND HARDY, of Sheffield, has already this year broken the British all-comers, the National, and English native records for the 7-mile walk, as well as the world record for 5 miles. Yet it is only three years since he entered and won his first race as a novice!

GORDON PIRIE, the 21-year-old Surrey runner, is also in record-breaking form, recently beating the British all-comers 3-mile record with a time of 13 minutes 44.8 seconds. Gordon has been awarded the Sir Harry Barclay trophy as Surrey's "Athlete of the Year."

THE world-famous T.T. course in the Isle of Man will be the scene next week (June 26) of the annual international cycle race. This is one of the most gruelling of all cycle events, covering three laps of the tortuous Mountain Circuit, a distance of 113 miles. England is putting three teams into the field, including Dick Bowes, of Solihull, Birmingham, last year's winner. Belgium, France, Holland, South Africa, New Zealand, and Canada will also be represented.

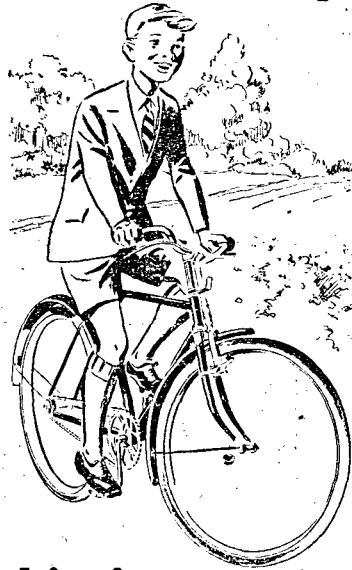
MEMBERS of the Smethwick Cycle Club find it difficult to distinguish between the 18-year-old Stanley and Bernard Higginson, who are outstanding riders for the club. Stanley recently set up a new national 25-mile record with a time of 57 minutes 8 seconds.

A RECORD number of 71 nations will compete in this year's Olympic Games at Helsinki—12 more than the previous highest. Russia, who will be competing for the first time, will have representatives in all the events except hockey. America, with 332 competitors, will also take part in all sections except hockey, and Britain will be represented in all sports except baseball and the women's equestrian events.

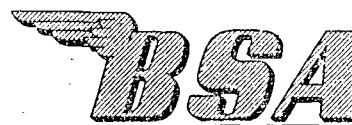
JEFFREY STOLLMAYER, the well-known West Indies Test cricketer, has instituted a five-year coaching scheme in Trinidad to discover promising young cricketers. More than 1000 players are being coached by Gerry Gomez and other West Indies Test cricketers.

THE hockey players to represent India and Pakistan at Helsinki have been undergoing rigorous training. The Pakistan team have been playing on specially-soaked pitches, wearing heavy boots and using weighted sticks, in preparation for the conditions likely to be met. The Indians are to undergo special training in Denmark. They are determined to repeat their 1948 Olympic triumph.

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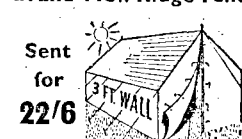
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BRITISH ARMY

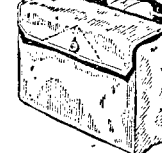
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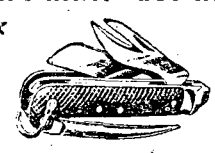
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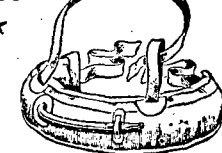
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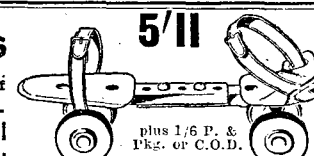
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THE BRAN TUB

FRESH COMPLAINT

A CUSTOMER walked into a chemist's shop and said: "Last week you gave me some plaster to get rid of my rheumatism."

"That is correct, sir," agreed the assistant.

"Well, now I want something to get rid of the plaster."

Shaggy dog story

SAID a puzzled old lady named Moore:

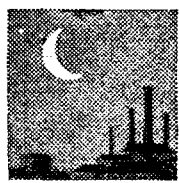
"My dog's been a smith's dog, I'm sure."

When I enter a shop,
He refuses to stop.

And at once makes a bolt for the door."

OTHER WORLDS

IN the evening Mars and Saturn are in the south. In the morning Jupiter is in the east. The picture shows the Moon at seven o'clock on the morning of this Thursday, June 19.



June oddity

AN animal which sat, then stood, Will give a flower of field and wood.

It's sweetly scented, sweet to see,
Yet has no sweetness for the bee.

Answer next week

BEDTIME CORNER

Maurice's great climb

YOU would have thought that, living in the country, Maurice would have been good at climbing trees, but he was not.

He had tried often enough. But each time, when he had climbed some way up, he would look down at the ground and become scared. Then he would become giddy and have to be rescued, either by a ladder, or by another boy placing his feet for him, step by step, down into each foothold.

Eventually Maurice gave up trying, and his schoolmates thought he was just a coward.

Then it happened one half-holiday that he and some other boys set out on an expedition to discover where the village brook really began. But when they got as far as the spinney, the biggest boy exclaimed: "It's much too hot to go any farther. Let's stay here and have a tree-climbing competition instead. And you, Maurice," he added, "might finish tracking the brook as you're such a funk at tree-climbing."

Rather miserably Maurice set

off, and it was when he had just found the little spring by the hillside wood which started the brook that he heard someone crying. Quickly he went into the wood, and there, beneath a tall tree, he saw an old lady looking anxiously up into the high branches where a little boy was clinging and sobbing.

"Please go up and fetch my grandson down," she begged. "He's become giddy, and is too frightened to move."

Maurice was just going to say: "That's what happens to me, so I can't help, I'm afraid," when the little boy cried: "I can't hold on much longer!"

That settled it. Though he was scared as could be, Maurice began climbing up to him. And so busy was he encouraging the little boy, and guiding his feet down again, that not once did Maurice look down. And it was not until they had both reached the ground that Maurice realised that he had forgotten all about being scared.

And now it is he who wins all those tree-climbing competitions.

JANE THORNICROFT

JACKO SEES A WOLF IN MOUSE'S CLOTHING!



The chums, out with a camera, discovered a giant burrow in the bank.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS YOUNG SQUIRRELS. Beneath an oak tree in the Bigwoods something moved in the long grass. Pip, Don's puppy, bounded forward, and several small furry creatures appeared, then vanished as if by magic.

"Rats!" cried Don. "No, they were young squirrels," replied Farmer Gray. "They are remarkably like rats in appearance. Baby squirrels are usually born during March or April. They are blind and naked at first, and are about four weeks old before they are allowed to venture from the nest or drey. If disturbed, when the young ones are about, the parents will chatter angrily."

They say...

DOGS in their wild state do not bark; they whine and growl.



Creeping close, they heard a scuffling noise—a wolf, perhaps?

Change the heads

Four letters take:

It dyed the Ancient Britons blue.

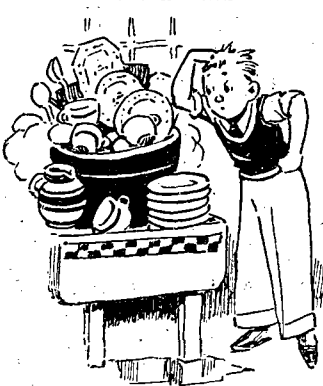
Now new words make—

Change head alone to answer every clue.

- 1 If you've somewhere to go, This will lead there, you know.
- 2 He boasted a lot. (Mole and Rat said: "What rot!")
- 3 Slow cattle they prick With this sharp-pointed stick.
- 4 A burden is right, Whether heavy or light.

Answer next week

Lend a hand



You ought to clearly understand
When asked to lunch, or sup,
It's up to you to lend a hand,
And help in washing-up!

CHAIN QUIZ

Solutions to the following clues are linked, the last two letters of the first answer being the first two of the second, and so on.

1. German city, capital of Bavaria, on the River Isar; its importance dates from the foundation there of a mint in the 12th century; has an old cathedral and famous library.

2. South American republic; 3000 miles long but with average width of little more than 100 miles; the language spoken is Spanish.

3. Italian painter, sculptor, poet, engineer; born 500 years ago; his work ranged from painting the famous Mona Lisa to planning canals.

4. Bird of grotesque appearance, related to the pigeon and extinct since 1681; about the size of a turkey, but with small wings useless for flight.

Answer next week



Nearer and nearer it came, and then out leapt—a mouse!

NAME, PLEASE

I AM the surname of a well-known man, A fine Lord Mayor who did some noble things.

In pantomime you've seen me, with a pet.

My story to you all a message brings.

Behold me; and then from my tail remove

Just twenty hundredweight, and you will find

That as a batsman I am scoring well.

Indeed, I might be slogging. Do you mind?

Answer next week

Bright

IT was getting quite dark, but the man was still reading without the aid of a light.

"How can you see to read?" he was asked.

"I went to night school," he retorted.

COLD STORAGE

TODAY, refrigeration, or cold storage, is a commonplace and necessary thing. Most of our natural food, both home and foreign produced, for instance, has been in cold storage a long time before it actually reaches our tables.

The idea first came from Francis Bacon, the great Elizabethan philosopher. He had a hen prepared for cooking in the usual way and then he stuffed its body with snow.

Memories of old

TOMMY was being taught some arithmetic. "Now take Mr. and Mrs. Jones," he was told, "and then add their little boy. How many does that make?"

"Two and one to carry," observed Tommy.

YOUNG QUIZ—answers

- 1 Malta.
- 2 Evelina.
- 3 As ever came out of it.
- 4 The Arabian-African camel has one hump, the Asian camel has two.
- 5 Soil from the tin mines piled high by the Birom people.
- 6 To stop.
- 7 Rugby football.
- 8 Wild plants of the brook.

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Chain Quiz
Brazil, Ilfracombe,
Belloc, octopus.

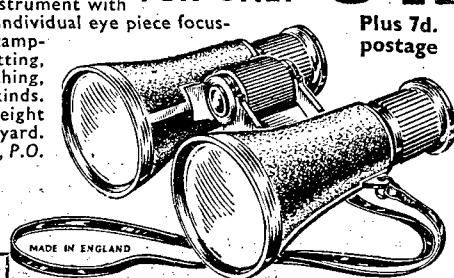
Humphrey's hoard
There were 24 half-pennies in the money-box.

P	E	D	A	L	A	R	A
I	R	E	A	U	D	I	T
T	A	P	I	R	S	M	O
S	E	N	D	E	R	N	
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